FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a Certain Cure for Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY.

And all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by

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DRUGGIST.

NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILA. Sold by all Druggists.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its

COURS SULPANIE

HRLMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

DALET RING ROODS DWINNINGER

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTI-NENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or nlceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, alculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTI-TUTIONS, o' .oth sexes, use HELMBOLD'S Ex-TRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UN-SAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

I SUSSEMBLE STONE OF THE

MASSALV BOLARALD

SANCHAR STREET SANCTON

TWO TIME IS THE RESERVED OF

ACCUMULTE DE TROPINA

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH .-Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

> HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IM-PROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

AND REAL PROPERTY OF THE

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NAME OF STREET, STREET Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu Is the Great Diuretic.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sar-Is the Great Blood Parifier.

Both are prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most setive that can be made.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

The President's Proposed Coup d'Etat-Effect of the Amnesty Proclamation, Etc. Etc.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.-For several days past, men here who enjoy the reputation of being confidential advisers of the President, have been giving out that Johnson has said that be would remain quiet until after the fail elections. The following, however, which is from the Washington correspondence of a Charleston paper of the 12th inst. is significant, for the reason that its author is a writer for the President's organ here, and a warm friend of the President He is an old Democratic politician and Secsosionist who, when Henry

for the reason that its author is a writer for the President's organ here, and a warm friend of the President He is an old Democratic politician and Secessionist, who, when Buchanan ruled at the White House, was honored with being called in to consult and advise at the Cabinet meetings. Here is what he says:—

The President is expected to act upon his new line of operations in the course of a week, before he leaves for the Antietam monument celebration. He is to issue the amnesty pruchmation, elect Mr. Seward from the Cabinet, and invite Postmaster-General Randall to resign. It is also asserted that another proclamation, following up that of September 3, about civil supremory, will be issued, applying the principles therein asserted to some very important subjects. That proclamation asserts the Executive lower in the broadest terms, and next we are to know whithe broadest terms, and next we are to know whithe broadest terms, and next we are to know whithe broadest terms, and next we are to know whithe broadest terms, and next we are to know whith the President will do with Rt. Of course, it did not require all this parade of constitutional prerogative for alleged hindrance of a process from the United States Circuit Court of North Carolina. The President has been often advised and urged by the peace Democrats (Copperheads) to perform some grand coup detat, by which the people would be at once awe-struck and delighted, and thus save himself from the disgrace of causeless impeachment and removal, without resistance. It was even suggested that he would disperse the Fortieth Congress last July, but he was not then up to the mark. There was no stuff in the whole Cabinet for any energetic movement, Besides, the President does not always act upon the theories which he adopts. He may, however, if properly supported by those around him, announce in a proclamation, at an early day, or before the meeting of Congress, that it is in his constitution and claims, in fact, to see that the Constitution, as the Supperment will b

A Radical Falsehood Exposed-The Prestdent's Position on the Subject of Regis-

From the N. Y. World.

A more untruthful paragraph has never been sent from Washington than the one cooled in some of the New York papers to day from a Boston journal, which represents the President as baving decided to open the registration lists in the South, on the ground that the Amnesty Proclamation conveys the right of suffrage to all who have been pardoned by it. The World despatches, as they were based on official information, have been correct in this regard. The President, while maintaining with his Cabinet that the proclamation restores to the individual pardoned by it all of his civil and political rights, holds at the same time that it is not the province of the Executive to secure the right of suffrage to such as are pardoned, in the face of the positive Congressional prohibition confished in section 7 of the July Reconstruction act. Their recordy is in the courts, when they are refused registration. This is the President's position, and it has been virtually anticipated in all of the leading Southern journals which have discussed the question, to say nothing of the Southern men here who have looked into the matter. By section 7 of the act aliaded to, Congress gave the discretion of extending the time for registration to District Commanders to October 1, and no longer, and the same act provides that on fourteen days prior to that time District Commanders may have the boards of registration sit for five days only to revise the lists of those registered. The act then says.—"And such board shall also, during the same time, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time posters the qualification who have not been registered. The act then says.—"And such board shall also, during the same time, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time posters the qualification who have not been registered. The act then says.—"And such board shall also, during the same time, add to such register and no person will at any time be emitted to register or to voke by resson of any Executi From the N. Y. World.

Grant, Sickles, and Canby.

A Washington despatch to the Boston Advertiser says:—

It has been learned that the letter of August 24, from General Grant to General Sickles is in his own handwriting, and of about the same length as that is the case of the removal of General Sheridan. He speaks in strong terms of Mr. Binckley's sophistries and rhetoric, and declares himself in full accord with the end that General Sickles was seeking to accomplish. He says, in substance, that he is no lawyer, and therefore, if he had not been restrained in his position as a soldier, he would not have answered the legal arguments brought forward in the Cabinet; but he is satisfied that the spirit of the Reconstruction act, if not its letter, justified General Sickles in the course he pursued. Information from Charleston, Soulb Carolina, leaves no doubt of the fact that General Canby heartily approves of the acts of his predeceasor. He continues in force all of General Sickles' orders, and will pursue the same general line of policy. Prominent Johnson men in that city, who were elated at the removal of General Sickles, are beginning already to query what they have gained by a change of commanders. A Washington despatch to the Boston Advertise

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

The General to Leave for Washington To-day.

Leavenworth, Sept. 13.—General Sheridan and staff leave for Washington to morrow, via Chicago and New York. The General will probably return in time to meet the Indian Commission about the middle of October. Brevet Major General A. J. Smith will command the department during Sheridan's absence.

Speaker Colfax and the "Sixteen Reasons."

The Chicago correspondent of the Cincinnati
Gazcile says:—"I have good authority for saying
that the statement going the rounds of the
press to the effect that the circular recently
scattered through the country, giving sixteen
reasons why General Grant should not be the
Republican candidate for President in 1888, had
its origin with Hon. Schuyler Colfax, does great
injustice to that gentleman, Mr. Colfax is in
no way responsible for that circular. He had
never seen it, and knew nothing about it, until
it appeared in the daily journais. If any friend
of Mr. Colfax was so indiscreet as to print it
and send it out, he did it solely on his own rasponsibility, without the knowledge or consent
of Mr. Colfax. of Mr. Colfax.

Registration in Florida.

SERENADE TO GENERAL SICKLES.

Grand Military Parade and Remarks of the General.

The grand dress parade of the 5th Regiment and Excelsion Brigan parade of the 5th Regiment and Collection Brigan parade of the 5th Regiment and Collection Brigan parade of the 5th Regiment and William Parade of the 5th Regiment and William Parade of the 5th Regiment and Brigan parade of the 5th Regiment, corder of the Bowers and Sevenin attent, whence, having formed in companies four deep, company after company tramped with steady trend, to beat of drum and bray of nolsy brass, past Cooper Institute and into the quiet visita of Lafayette blace. He e, having formed in line up what Danie would call accordance to the four parade of the Fourier and Sevenin at Parade and Holliam and States, which was as follows.—From Lafayette place across Astor place to Broadway: up Broadway to Fourieenth street, and through Fourieenth street in Fifth ovening, and again down. Fifth avenue to the Fund of the August of the Regiment, Cantain V. B. Batewick Pagiment Cooper and Swalted the appearance of the Excelsion Hrigh Swalted the Appearance of the Excelsion First Regiment, Cantain V. B. Batewick Pagiment Lieutenant-Colonel Hafferty; 3d Regiment, Lieutenant-Lieuten

General Sickles replied as follows:— GENERAL BICKLES' BEMARKS,

General Sickles replied as follows:—

General Sickles and Fellow-citizens:—No one could receive this welcome without grateful acknowledgments. It is for me another testimonial of the affectionate attachment of my old comrades; yet another proof of the indulgent regard of my friends and fellow-citizens. I pray you, General Sharp, to accept my thanks for the commendation you have bestowed upon my services. And my thanks are a thousand times repeated to this large assemblage for their hearty endorsement of your address. This meeting brings back glorious recollections of dancers you bravely met, of sacrifices you have cheerfully borne, of your fortlude under reverses when many at home were desponding, of your victories nobly won, of your generally for the yangain-adant of your immovable fath to the final success of our arms and in the good Providence which would preserve and perpetuate the republic. I am glad to see you are not unmindful of the traternal ites which bind the old army together in a true and tried brotherhood. Without making these organizations political, which would disturb their harmony and impair their assuliness, they can do much to promote the beneavolent objects of their founders and to secure justice to our old comrades and their families. All honor to the Grand Army of the Republic, (Cheers,) While the American people cherish in grateful remembrance the fidelity and valor which saved the nation, they will not suffer the sacrifices of long years of war to be wasted. In the prosecution of the war no institution, no party, no man (lond appicase) was allowed to stand in the way; in the settlement of the terms of peace the will of the majority of the loval people represented in Congress (loud cheers) must be obeyed by all departments of the Government, and by every citizen, every magistrate, and every soldier. The deatiny of the republic is safe in the hands of the men who put down the discuss any personal or political issues. There are matters of deep interest to all of us, now engaging public attention, about which I should like some day to know your views, and possibly you may desire hereafter to know mine. (Cries of "yes," and cheers.) I shall not refer to my recent service in the Carolinas, any further than to deciare that I have obeyed all the orders I have ever received, and that I have hattifully endeavored to exercise the authority I possessed for the welfare of the people committed to my charge, according to the true intentant measing of the laws which had to govern and regulate my action. Much remains to be done before our beloved country can enjoy the repose and security you won for her at Gettysburg and Alianta and Spoits) ivania and Winchester and Richmand. The enemies who surrendered to Grauf and Sherman and Sheridan are now on their parcle of honor to obey the laws of the land. They agreed by that parc's to accept and abide by the terms and conditions Congress should imcose for their readmission into the Union, and for such qualified, general or partial restoration of civil rights as should be vouchsafed to them. It believe that parcle will be kept; but it will only be kept whenever the Government, in all of its departments, is agreed in executing in good faith, and without hestistion and without cavil, the laws of the Congress of the United States, passed by the representatives of the people. The will of the people who put down the Rebellion must be executed. Then, and bot until then, shall we have peace. Let us have faith in the future. Let no one take course of the limid; wheever may be tried and found wanting, the army of to day—the armies of 1850—the citizes of the considerable pushing and elbowing, and no little modifies of the people. When the republic, and Grant, their invincible leater, will never latter, never fait.

General Sickles having concluded, the crowd (after considerable pushing and elbowing, and no little acciding on the part of the popic.) withdrew, having

Reopening the Page of History.

Reopening the Page of History.

Fitz John Porter appeals to President Johnson for a reconsideration of the proceedings of the court-martial which sentenced him to be "cashiered and forever rendered incapable of holding office under the Government of the United States." This sentence was passed in January, 1863, and was approved by President Lincoln. Mr. Porter claims that the trial book place in a time of unusual excitement; that evidence then inaccessible can now be produced; and that he considers it his duty to appeal for a revision of his case, and therefore requests the appointment of a new court-martial.

This appeal is backed by Senators Wilson, Sherman, Harris, and Foster, General Banks, ex-Governor Curtin, and Horace Greeley.

Four years and a half having elapsed since the dismissal of Porter from the army, the charges and specifications upon which he was cashiered may have been forgotten by many persons. We therefore append a summary of the proceedings:

The court-martial for the trial of General Fitz John Perter met in Washington November 1, 1862. It consisted of Generals Hunter, Hitchcock, Rufes King, Prenties, Ricketts, Casey, Garfield, Buford, and Morris, with Joseph Holt as Judge-Advocate General. The charges were made by Brigadier-General of Pope's army in Virginia. The specifications were to the effect that on the 28th of August the again disobeyed the order of General Pope to bring his corps up to the help of Hocker and McDowell at the second battle of Bull Run; that on the 28th of August he again disobeyed the order of General Pope; that on the same day he falled to attack the enemy, though positively ordered to General Pope for orders, but permitted one of his brigades to march to Centre ville and remain there during the severe battle of August 30; that he retreated from the enemy

ELMBOLD'S FIRST EDITION

SERENADE TO GENERAL SICKLES.

Grand Military Parade and Remarks of the General.

The grand dress parade of the 'th Regiment and Excelsion Brigade has evening, in honor of General Sickles was an affair of considerable impostingness and others. The unanimous testimony of these sold cold, besides paraking as paraking as paraking as paraking as paraking as monthly besides paraking as many attempt to engage them or to a'd our troops who were relying upon the flank attack ne was convicted on the evidence of General Sickles was an affair of considerable impostingness and others. The unanimous testimony of these Sickles was not many attempt to engage them or to a'd our troops who were relying upon the flank attack ne was convicted on the evidence of General Sickles was an affair of considerable impostingness and others. The unanimous testimony of these Sickles was to the effect that Porter could have brought his troops into action, but did not; and that if he had done his duty the Rebel army ness and others. The unanimous testimony of these shall be always by moonlight, and with the indifinite hash of the subdued light of that luminary of necessity effects.

oyed.

The firding of the court was, that Porter was "guilty on every one of the charges preferred." and the sentence, which was approved by President Lincoln on the 21st of January, 1862, cashiered him from the service.

THE DOUBLE SUICIDE IN EAST LIBERTY, PA

Two More Victims to the Perpetual Motion Delusion-A Husband and Wife Poison Themselves with Arsenic-In-

Yesterday morning the residents of the pleasant village of East Liberty were thrown into a state of unusual excitement by the report that a man named Jacob Woll and his wife Magdalena had committed suicide, at the house of Mr. Maihlas Rabe, of that place, by taking arsenic. Large numbers of persons hastened to the residence of Mr. Rabe, and were horrified to learn that the report was true. The facts in the case, so far as known, are as folfollows:—Mr. and Mrs. Woll (who have been residents of this city for thirty years) resided with their son Leopoid, at No. 17 Webster street. Mr. Woll, who was a tailor by occupation, has for years been laboring under a mental delusion that he could discover the secret of perpetual motion, and has been endeavoring to construct a pump which, when once set in motion, would force water from a well for an indefinite period. The study and thought which he applied to the subject vestigation by the Coroner. and thought which he applied to the subject disturbed his mind, and his wife also becoming imbued with the same idea, became deranged, and thought which he applied to the subject disturbed his mind, and his wife also becoming imbued with the same idea, became deranged, and a few months since attempted to commit suicide by jumping in the Monongahela river, but was rescued and sent to Dixmont. For some time past, Mr. Woll, who has been drinking excessively, succeeded in having his wife—who had partially recovered her reason—released from Dixmont, and took her to his son's residence. Mrs. Woll, not being satisfied with the change, expressed a wish to return to the Asylum, and on Wednesday morning she and her husband left home with the avowed purpose of going to Dixmont. Nothing further is known of their movements, until about 4 o'clock the same afternoon, when they were seen at East Liberty. Mr. Woll called at a drug store, and purchased ten cents worth of arsenic, saying that he wanted it to poison rats. They then went to the house of Mr. Ruhe (formerly manager of the Oakland Passenger Railway), and asked permission to stop for the night. Mrs. Rahe was absent at the time, but upon returning she recognized Mrs. Woll as an old acquaintance, and cheerfully complied with the request. The couple retired early, and during the night, Mr. Wollarose frequently and went to the pump in the yard for water.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning the family were aroused by Mr. Woll crying for water, and upon a glass being handed him be drank a small portion of its contents, and fell back in the bed and expired. Dr. P. D. Perchment was summoned, but before his arrival it was discovered that Mrs. Woll, who was lying in the back part of the bed, was also dead. The physician made inquiries, as to the symptoms, and at once pronounced it a case of arsenical poisoning. They had frequently expressed a determination to poison themselves, and Mr. Woll, who had read medicine, kept a number of different poisons in his house, in his pockets were found two ropes made from an old dress, with which it is supposed they intended hanging themselves. The deceased were about diffy ye

THE LANSINGBURG TRAGEDY.

ner's Inquest.

From the Troy Times, Sept. 12. Coroner Barton, of Lansingburg, on Saturday afternoon concluded the examination into the circumstances of the tragical death of Caroline Hubbard, who was found in a dying condition in the streets of that village. Oscar Williams, one of the parties implicated in the tragedy, made a full confession, in which he swore distinctly that Mrs. Wager performed the operation in her own house in this city, and that Caroline was taken there for that purpose, Mrs. Wager was to receive the sum of \$50 for the operation, and upon this she has been paid \$20. Williams detailed the whole proceedings in the case with a circumstantiality that leaves no doubt whatever in regard to Mrs. Wager's guilt; but which, from its very nature, is unfit for publication. Mrs. Wager informed witness on Sunday night last that it had been a difficult case to manage, but that Caroline Coroner Barton, of Lansingburg, on Saturwitness on Sunday night last that 16 had been a difficult case to manage, but that Caroline was then all right. During the war, Mrs. Wager informed witness, in one of their conversations, that she charged \$100 for each case. Mrs. Wager and John Henry, the party who left the girl in the streets of Lansingburg to the wars also placed upon the stands but left the girl in the streets of Lansingburg to die, were also placed upon the stand; but, under instructions of counsel, refused to answer any questions, on the ground that any evidence they might give would tend to criminate themselves and bring their names into infamy and disgrace. Officer Huribut was also sworn, and testified that John Henry at first denied that the girl Caroline Hubbard had been an inmate of Mrs. Wager's house, but that he subsequently admitted that he carried her to Lansingburg. Officer Huribut testified that he had arrested Mrs. Wager three times previously upon a similar charge. Her house had the reputation of being kept for that purpose. At the conclusion of his testimony, the jury rendered a verdict that Caroline Hubbard came to her death from the result of having an operation performed upon her person bard came to her death from the result of having an operation performed upon her person by Mrs. Pamelis M. Wager; and that said Mrs. P. M. Wager and John Henry are guilty of mansiaughter of a quick child. Oscar Williams was then held in the sum of \$2000 bail to appear and testliy in the case when called upon. His father and brother furnished the required bonds, and Williams was released. The grand jury meet to day. The case will immediately be presented to them by District Attorney Lottridge, and an indictment will undoubtedly be found against the woman and the man Henry. So there is at last a prospect that the career of Mrs. Wager will be brought to a termination, She can hardly escape punishment this time.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Validity of Debts Incurred Under the old Order of Things.

In the case of Agnew against Bobo, just tried in the case of Agnew against hood, just treet in the United States Court at Greenville, Seuth Carolina, Judge Bryan ruled that "debts ore ated in the purchase of slaves are good, and will be enforced in the Federal Courts. The warranty of the negro, as a slave for life, will not alter the case, though he was emancipated by the war, because this was an event unfore-seen by the vender, and for which he cannot be held responsible. It is also decided that the sequestration of debts by the Confederace Gov-ernment, and their payment to a Receiver, does not release the debtor from paying them to the creditor." If this decision is sustained by higher courts, the effect upon personal liabilities will be extensive.

Markets by Telegraph.

Naw Your, Sept. 14.—Stocks dull. Calcago and Rock Island, 108%; Reading, 162%; Canton Company, 18. Erie, 60%; Cleveland and Toledo, 122; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88%; Pittsburg and Fork Wayne, 105; Michigan Central, 111; Michigan Southern 8: New York Central, 108%; Illinois Central, 121%; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia Sixes, 60; Missouri Sixes, 104%; Hudson River, 183; U. S. Five-twentles, 1922, 114%; do. 1864, 109%; do. 1865, 111; Ten-forties 1964; Seven-thirties, 107. Sterling exchange, 109%; Gold, 144%. Money, 5635 per cent.

—By an act of the Nebraska Legislature, passed June 24, 1867, women of the lawful age are allowed to yote at the district school meetings. The first elections under the law will be held in October. The Omaha Republican "suspects the entering wedge is thus driven for universal suffrage in Nebraska."

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Large Sales of Steamers Ordered.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AND GENERAL BUTLER.

A Murder Last Night.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

Sales of Steamers. Secretary Welles has ordered a sale in October of a large number of steamers and sailing vessels at the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, and Norfolk navy yards, the Goverament having no further use for them.

Personal. Chief Justice Chase arrived here last evening. General Butler left yesterday.

Regulars Obstroperous. Complaints are made of the bad conduct of the regular troops stationed here. On Thursday night William Eldridge, a soldier of the 12th United States Infantry, stabbed a fellow-soldier, named George Williams, in a drinking saloon,

from which wound he died last night.

Two soldiers on Thursday night attempted to garrote William Boyd, a leading Republican citizen here, and rob him, but were arrested. Discipline seems very lax on the part of their

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Base-Ball Bully Boys-Comical Game Commenced-Puffers vs. Blowers, Etc. SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14 .- The heavy weight Baseball Club (the heaviest nearly three hundred and the lightest two hundred and twenty-five pounds) had their base-ball game yesterday afternoon, at the Pastime Club grounds, and played only three innings, leaving the game to

played only three innings, leaving the game to be completed next week.

The novelty attracted a very large crowd, affording much fun, as neither party had ever played before. One fellow who was deemed too light they compelled to carry weights; another, who weighed three hundred, was wheeled round on a wheelbarrow. Tuere was an immense amount of puffing and blowing, and a few awkward tumbles, making complete "grass-scrapers" and "daisy-wipers." The championship is yet doubtful—whether it will be gained by the "Heavy Reds" or "Bonny Blues."

Melancholy Affair—An ex-Army Officer Shoots Himself. From the Rochester Democrat, Sept. 12.

This community was terribly shocked last evening by a rumor that Major Daniel Sharp, late of the 185th New York Volunteers, nad shot himself at the residence of his parents, on Lake avenue. Major Sharp came home to tea about 7 o'clock, after the family had risen from the table. While he was at the table his mother went to another part of the room to ingo a many, and wine her oake was turned, the explosion of a pistol was heard, and on turning she saw her son fall to the floor. On examination it was found that he was shot in the left breast, in the region of the heart. The

pistol lay on the floor.

As soon as possible the unfortunate man was raised and laid upon a sofa in the parior, and Dr. McKay was sent for. The patient was unconscious at first, but came to himself after a time, and was able to converse with those about him. He did not give any explanation concerning the occurrence and we do not leave. concerning the occurrence, and we do not learn that any questions were asked on that point. It is not supposed that he can recover, as the wound is in a vital part, and the surgeon in charge was able to give no encouragement, but it is, nevertheless, possible that he may survive. These are all the facts which we are able to supply with regard to this sad tragedy

at present.

Major Sharp is a son of Mr. Daniel Sharp, well known as a railroad and caual contractor. He is about thirty years of age, and has been for some time past engaged upon a contract entered into by his father for the construction of a railroad between Pittsburg and Erle, in Pennsylinto by his father for the construction of a railroad between Pittsburg and Erie, in Pennsylvania. He has a wife and child in Lockport.
When the Rebellion broke out he went to the
field with the 13th New York Volunteers, and
was the color-sergeant of that regiment in the
first battle of Buil Run. He distinguished himself by his bravery and contempt of danger in
that fight. Being a three-months man he was
mustered out at the expiration of his term of
service, and came home to assist in recruiting
and organizing the 105th New York Volunteers,
with which he again went to the field. He rose
to the rank of Major, and served with gallantry
in several engagements, receiving a severe in several engagements, receiving a sever wound on one occasion.

wound on one occasion.

Since leaving the service Major Sharp has been in the employment of his father on various contracts taken by the latter. He has been in this city for two or three weeks past on a visit. His wife and child are in Lockport,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. The Stock Market opened rather dall this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in steady demand. 10-40s sold at 99‡, a slight decline; 107 was bid for June and August 7:30s; 111‡ for 6s of 1881; 114‡ for '62 5-20s; 109‡ for '64 5-20s; 111 for '65 5-20s; and 107‡ for July '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100‡, and old do. at 98‡.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 531@554, no change; Reading at 511@511, a slight decline; and Camden and Amboy at 1264, no change; 264 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 65 for Norristown; 574 for Minehill; 31 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred; 284 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

Erie; and 43 for Northern Central, In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 194 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 131 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard Col-

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 81½; 240 was bid for North America; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 59½ for Girard; 96 for Western; 50 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 44 for Con-solidation; 64 for Commonwealth; and 70 for

Corn Exchange. Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navi-Canal shares were unchanged. Length Navigation sold at 471@173, and Morris Canal preferred at 97; 16 was bid for Schuykill Navigation common, and 15 for Susquehanna Cacal.

Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 144\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M., 144\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 144\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 144\(\frac{1}{2}\), a slight dealing on the closing price last evening. -The New York Tribune this morning says:-

"Money on call is 6 per cent, for new business. On Governments 5 is the rate. Commercial paper solis at \$5,607 for best names, or which the supply is not large.

"Foreign Exchange is firm, Bills at 56 days on Loudon, are quoted at 1880 1894 for commercial 1824-99 does are quoted at 1880 1894 for commercial 1824-99 at 60 bankers" do at short sight, \$100,600 1886, \$100,000 1886, \$

Antwerp. 5'18%@5'15, Swiss. 5'18\@5'18. Hamburg
35'1\@86\square: Amaterdam, 40\square: Frankfort, 40\@41
Bremen, 78\@78\square: Prussian theiers, 71\s\@72
"Freights are better, with more doing. The engagements to Liverpool, per steamer, are 70,000
bushels Grain (wheat or corn-unitpper's option) at 6d., and 10.000 boxes Cheese at 20s.@27n. 6d. To London—
2000 barrels Flour at 1s. \$7., and 25.000 bushels Whoat at
6d. To Bristol-800 barrels Rosin at 2s. 6d. per 280 lbs.
A vessel with 3060 quarters Corn to the Bristol Channel at 4s. and 4s. 3d."

-The Boston Traveller of last evening says:-The Boston Traveller of last evening says:—
"In the money market there are no perceptible alterations of consequence, either in the supply of capital or the demand for its use. The rates of interest for loans and discounts are quite irregular, and vary but little from recent quotations. On new engagements, with approved piedges, the common charge to-day was six per cent, for temporary accommondation, with a new exceptions reported above and below that reasonable figure; but many of the previous loans to substantial borrowers on prime collaterals are still outstanding at four and five per cent, although liable to be recalled at any moment. The principal changes in the Boston banks are the ingresse in logal tenders of \$22,000. The country banks have withdrawn deposits to the amount of \$300,000, while individual deposits have increased \$150,000."

—The Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday re-

-The Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday remarks:—
"There is still an active demand for money. In which nearly all branches of business are represented, and although deposits are increasing, checking continues heavy and balances are kept pretty closely drawn down, Rates of interest are firm at \$600 per cent, between bankers and depositors, and 10,012 per cent, for good paper in the open market. The demand from outside parties finds little favor. There is a good demand for exchange, and about all the current receipts are absorbed by the wants of merchants. It is taken of depositors at 50c, discount, and from outside parties at 1-10 discount; the drawing rate is uniformly par."

Par."
—The Chicago Tribune of Wednesday re-

—The Chicago Tribune of Wednesday remarks:

"Domestic money matters has a not experienced any decided change since our last issue. The offerings of first-class paper are comparatively light, and the loan market rules easy at 10 per cent. for 30 and 60 days' bills, and at 8 per cent. for call loans with Gevernment securities as collaterals. The exchange market is steady, and without material alteration. Sight drafts on New York are current between banks at %@15c. discount, and over the counter at %@4 discount buying and par selling."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, Sept. 14.—Bark-The last sale of

No. 1 Quereitron was at \$48.50 per ton. The Flour Market is moderately active, and prices are well maintained. There is some demand for skipment, and 400 barrels fancy were taken on secret terms. Quite a good demand prevails for home consumption, and 400 barrels sold at \$7.25@7 50 for sour, \$7.50@8 for superfine, \$8@8.75 for old stock extra, \$9@9.75 for new stock extra; \$10.75@12 for Northwestern extra family, \$11@12-50 for Pennsylvania and Obio do. do., and \$13@14 for fancy brands, according to

and \$13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$8.25 to \$8.75 Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for prime Wheat is good, and holders are firm in their views, but common grades are neglected. Sales of 1000 bnshels new red at \$2.20@2.40; 400 bushels white at \$2.75; and 2800 bushels California at \$2.75. Rye is unchanged. Sales at \$1.50 \$ bushel. Corn—The offerings are small, and the demand limited. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow at \$1.35, and Western mixed at \$1.32@1.33, but the latter is now offered at \$1.90. Oats are held with much firmness. Sales of 3000 bushels at 70@72c. 5000 bushels Western Barley sold at \$1.50. 5000 bushels Flax-seed were taken at \$2.80.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......SEPTEMBER 14. CLEARED THIS MORNING.

& Co.

Brig Cuba, Snow, Genoa, C. C. Van Horn,
Brig Geo. Harris, French, Bangor, W. H. Johns,
Brig Walter Hower, Pierce, Bath, Rommel & Hunter,
Schr Champion, Clark, Saco,
Schr Thomas Clyde, Scull, Providence, Westmoreland
Coal Co. Coal Co. Sohr W. B. Thomas, Winamore, Boston, Repplier & nr John M. Broomail, Douglass, Boston, Suffolk Coal Co. Schr J. C. Brooks, Burgess, Boston, Rothsrmel & Co. Schr Carroll, Ackley, Boston, L. Audenried & Co. Schr Ella Matthews, McElwee, Roxbury, Hammett &

Selli, hr T. Lake, Adams, Frovidence, do, hr Vrale, Mason, Roxbury, do, hr John Compton, Childs, Dighton, Sinnickson & Co. hr A. M. Lee, Dukes, Fort Warren, U. S. Quartermater.

schr I. Thompson, Baker, Washington, Caldwell,
Gordon & Co.

schr Casper Hett, Shoe, Fredericksburg, Blakiston,
Graeff & Co.

schr Franklin, Tice, Miliville, W. H. Johns & Bro.

Schr Heien F. Jones, 5 days from Portland, with tone to captain. Schr Mary G. Farr, Maloy, 4 days from Providence

Schr Mary G. Farr, Maloy, 4 days from Providence
n ballast to captain.
Schr W. Gillum, Scoville, from Middletown.
Schr B. Matthewa, McElwee, from Cohassett,
Schr J. M. Lee. Dukes, from Beston.
Schr J. M. Lee. Dukes, from Beston.
Schr T. Lake. Adams, from Malden.
Schr T. Lake. Adams, from Malden.
Schr I. Thompson, Baker, from Warcham,
Schr Carpell, Ackley, from New York.
Schr Casper Heft, Stoc. from New York.
Schr J. C. Brooks, Burgess, trom Portsmouth.
Schr W. P. Cox, Houck, from Lynn.
Schr S. Compton. Childs. from Providence.
Schr J. S. Watson, Houck, from Maurice river.
Steamer Vulcas. Morrison, 24 hours from New
York, with mose, to W. M. Balrd & Co.

Brig Prince Alfred, from Jamaica.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, for Philadelphia, sailed rom Wilmington, N. C., Yesterday at 4 A. M. Steamship Wyoming, Teal, honce, at Savannah 10th instant.

Brig O. C. Ciary, Bryant, hence for Manzanilla, passed Turks Island 20th uit.

Schra N. Heimes, Metto, S. A. Faisoner. H. Lewis, and Elizabeth B. hence, at Providence 11th iost.

Schra A. May, May, and A. Pitman, Lambord, for Philadelphia, satiled from Marbiehead ioth loss.

Schra American Eagle, Shaw, and E. A. Conking. Daniels, for Philadelphia, eatled from Providence 12th last. 2th inst.

Schra L. Beard, Parry, for Philadelphia, sailed from
Newport lith Inst.

Schra Gust, Roacoke, A. E. Safford, and Wave, for
Philadelphia, sailed from Norwick 12th bust.

Schr J. B. Myers, Elwood, helice, at New Bedford 12th Inst.

Bohrs G. Green, Wescott, and J J. Little. Little, bence for Lynn, at Holmes Hole lith last, and sattled next day.

Steamer Concord, Norman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

New York, Sept. 18.—Arrivol. steamship Europe can be stored by the state of the store of the sto